

CALIFORNIA GARDEN



... In This Number ...

AWARDS OF FALL FLOWER SHOW
THE GARDEN . . . By Walter Birch
THE SHOW

SEPTEMBER, 1932

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215 B Street

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San Diego, Calif.

The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 24

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, SEPTEMBER, 1932

No. 3

Awards of the 26th Annual Fall Show of the San Diego Floral Association

WINNERS OF TROPHIES

Amateur Classes

Best collection of dahlias: Joseph W. Coffroth.
Most artistic basket of dahlias: Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Comstock.
Most artistic arrangement vase or bowl of dahlias: Mrs. Sidney Hill.

Dahlia Sweepstakes

Best collection unregistered seedling dahlias: David G. Houston.
One best bloom dahlia exhibited at show: Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Comstock.
Largest bloom exhibited at show: H. Lodge.
Best collection of zinnias: S. D. Erwine.
Zinnia sweepstakes: Mrs. William G. Jump.
Best arranged basket of flowers: Mrs. F. T. Scripps.
Best arranged vase, bowl or dish of flowers: Mrs. D. F. Harness.

Open to All

Still life flower picture in shadow box: Miss Lydia Schwieder.
Best arrangement of flowers in copper or brass container: Miss Mary Marston.
Best general exhibit of begonias: Rosecroft Begonia gardens.
Best collection of fuchsias: Mrs. W. S. Thomas.
Best display of cacti: McCabe Cactus garden.
Best display of succulents: Knickerbocker nursery.
Best arranged rock garden: Fred H. Wylie.
Best dish of growing succulents and cacti: Mrs. Dorothy Wylie.
Best miniature garden: Mrs. Dorothy Wylie.
Outstanding display in show: Rosecroft Begonia gardens.

Professionals

Best general display of dahlias: H. Lodge of Rockleigh gardens.
Best collection of decorative plants and flowers: Rosecourt Floral company.
Best arranged basket of flowers: Marguerite Flower shop.

SECTION A—AMATEURS DAHLIAS

Class 1—Best collection of dahlias, one of each variety. Prize competitive cup to be won for three years: First, J. W. Coffroth; second, Mrs. W. G. Jump.
Class 2—Best three blooms cactus, one or more

varieties: First, Mrs. Eva Gray; second, J. W. Coffroth.

Class 3—Best three blooms semi-cactus, one or more varieties: Special award, A. S. Hill.

Class 4—Best three blooms decorative, one or more varieties: First, Mrs. Jack Noorda; second, F. A. Sherman; award of merit, Mrs. Eva Gray; special award, Mrs. Chas. Calloway.

Class 5—Best three blooms miniature decorative, one or more varieties: First, Mrs. George Beech; second, Mrs. Mary Hett.

Class 6—Best three blooms, fancy or variegated, one or more varieties: No entry.

Class 7—Best three blooms peony, one or more varieties: Award of merit, Mrs. Grant Conard.

Class 8—Best three blooms pompon, one or more varieties: First, George Beech; second, Laurance Huey; award of merit, George Beech.

Class 9—Best three blooms show, one or more varieties: Award of merit, Alpha F. Smelser.

Class 10—Best three blooms semi-double or duplex, one or more varieties: Award of merit, Charlotte Ronan.

Class 11—Best three blooms: single, one or more varieties: First, Mrs. Grant Conard; second, J. K. Henderson. Best three blooms collarettes: Award of merit, Mrs. Grant Conard.

Class 12—Best collection cactus dahlia, one bloom each variety: No award.

Class 13—Best collection semi-cactus, one bloom each variety: No entry.

Class 14—Best collection decorative, one bloom each variety: No entry.

Class 15—Best collection peony, one bloom each variety: No entry.

Class 16—Best collection "Charm" dahlias. Special award, Laurance M. Huey.

Class 17—Best collection pompons, three blooms each variety: First, James W. Coffroth; second, Laurance M. Huey.

Class 18—Best collection show, one bloom each variety: No entry.

Class 19—Best collection semi-double or duplex, three blooms each variety: First, Laurance M. Huey.

Class 20—Best collection single, three blooms each variety: No entry.

Class 21—Most artistic basket of dahlias in show, use of other foliage permitted; First, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Comstock; second, Mrs. J. K. Henderson; award of merit, James W. Coffroth.

Class 22—Most artistic arrangement vase or

bowl dahlias: First, Mrs. Sidney Hill; second, Mrs. L. G. Randall.

SECTION B—OPEN TO ALL DAHLIAS

Class 23—Best established three-year-old seedling: First, Rockleigh Gardens-H. Lodge; second, Walter Anderson; award of merit, David G. Houston; special award, Mrs. Eva Gray.

Class 24—Best collection unregistered seedlings; First, David G. Houston; second, Mrs. C. B. Smith.

Class 25—Best 1931 seedlings: First, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Comstock; second, David G. Houston; award of merit, J. K. Henderson.

Class 26—Best 1932 seedling: First, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Comstock; second, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Comstock; award of merit, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Comstock.

Class 27—Most artistic basket pompons in show, use of other foliage permitted: First, Marguerite Flower Shop; second, Mrs. C. B. Smith.

Class 28—Dahlia cup for best six blooms, one bloom each of six classes, one bloom only in each vase. No pompons: No entry.

Class 29—Best six blooms, six varieties, California productions: No entry.

DAHLIA SWEEPSTAKES

San Diego Floral Association Silver Medal.

SECTION C—PROFESSIONALS DAHLIAS

Class 30—Best general display arranged for effect, potted plants and foliage allowed for embellishment: First, Rockleigh Gardens, H. Lodge; second H. E. Howell.

Class 31—Largest bloom exhibited at show. Trophy tuber of Mrs. Alfred B. Seal. Dahlia, Samuel Newsom Dahlia farm. First, H. Lodge.

Class 32—One best bloom exhibited at show, stem and foliage considered: First, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Comstock.

Class 33—Best display of dahlias, not less than six varieties: No entry.

Class 34—Best six blooms, any variety: No entry.

Class 35—Best six blooms cactus, one or more varieties: No entry.

Class 36—Best six blooms semi-cactus, one or more varieties: No entry.

Class 37—Best six blooms collarettes, one or more varieties: No entry.

Class 38—Best six blooms decorative, one or more varieties: First, Rockleigh Gardens, H. Lodge; second, H. D. Fish.

Class 39—Best six blooms of fancy variegated, one or more varieties: No entry.

Class 40—Best six blooms peony, one or more varieties: No entry.

Class 41—Best six blooms pompons, one or more varieties: Award of merit, Rockleigh Gardens, H. Lodge.

Class 42—Best six blooms show, one or more varieties: No entry.

Class 43—Best six blooms semi-double or duplex, one or more varieties: No entry.

Class 44—Best collection cactus dahlia, one bloom each variety: No entry.

Class 45—Best collection semi-cactus, one bloom each variety: No entry.

Class 46—Best collection collarettes, one bloom each variety: No entry.

Class 47—Best collection decorative, one bloom each variety: No entry.

Class 48—Best collection fancy or variegated, one bloom each variety: No entry.

Class 49—Best collection peony flowered, one bloom each variety: No entry.

Class 50—Best collection "Charm" dahlias: No entry.

Class 51—Best collection pompons, three blooms each variety: No entry.

Class 52—Best collection show, one bloom each variety: No entry.

Class 53—Best collection semi-double or duplex, three blooms each: No entry.

Class 54—Best collection single dahlias, three blooms each variety: No entry.

Class 55—Best collection of California dahlias, 12 blooms, 12 varieties: No entry.

Class 56—Best largest collection registered varieties: No entry.

SECTION D—AMATEURS ZINNIAS

Class 57—Best collection of zinnias: First, Mrs. S. D. Erwine; second, Mrs. H. W. Gibbs; award of merit, Mrs. Wm. G. Jump; award of merit, Mrs. D. Roul.

Class 58—Best three blooms zinnias, red or red shades: First, Mrs. Park Sutton; second, Mrs. William G. Jump; award of merit, Mrs. Park Sutton.

Class 59—Best three blooms zinnias, white or white shades: First, Mrs. William Jump; second, Mr. S. D. Erwine; award of merit, Mrs. H. W. Gibbs.

Class 60—Best three blooms zinnias, pink or pink shades: First, Mrs. R. D. Israel; second, Mrs. Park Sutton; award of merit, Mrs. H. W. Gibbs; award of merit, Mrs. Park Sutton.

Class 61—Best three blooms zinnias, orange or orange shades: First, Mrs. D. F. Harness; second, Mrs. William G. Jump; award of merit, Dr. E. H. Ruediger.

Class 62—Best three blooms zinnias, yellow or yellow shades: First, Mrs. Park Sutton; second Mrs. H. W. Gibbs; award of merit, Mrs. Vicks Settle.

Class 63—Best three blooms zinnias, lavender or lavender shades: First, Mrs. Nellie Hind; second, Mrs. William G. Jump; award of merit, Mrs. Jennie Owens.

Class 64—Best three blooms, any other color: Award of merit, Mrs. H. H. Robertson.

Class 65—Best three blooms, picotte type: Award of merit, S. D. Erwine.

Class 66—Best 25 blooms zinnias, small Mexican: Special award, Mrs. L. J. Proper.

Class 67—Best collection Lilliput zinnias: Award of merit, G. H. Hinrichs.

Class 68—Best arranged vase or bowl of zinnias, greenery allowed: First, Mrs. K. H. Kellogg; second, Mrs. J. H. Williams; award of merit, Mrs. J. H. Williams.

Class 69—Best arranged basket of zinnias, greenery allowed: First, Mrs. K. H. Kellogg; second, Mrs. J. H. Williams; award of merit, Mrs. K. H. Kellogg.

ZINNIA SWEEPSTAKES San Diego Floral Association Bronze Medal

Class 70—First, Mrs. William G. Jump.

SECTION E—AMATEURS GENERAL

Class 71—Best collection asters, double type: No entry.

Class 72—Best collection asters, single type: No entry.

Class 73—Best arranged vase, bowl or dish of asters, any variety: No entry.

Class 74—Best arranged basket of asters, any variety, greenery allowed: No entry.

Class 75—Best arranged basket of flowers: First, Mrs. F. T. Scripps; second, Mrs. Paul V. Tuttle; award of merit, Miss Eleanor Carroll.

Class 76—Best arranged vase, bowl or dish of flowers: First, Mrs. D. F. Harness; second, Miss Alice Greer; award of merit, Mrs. D. Roulit; special award, Miss Alice Greer.

Class 77—Best arranged basket of flowers in shades of yellow: Award of merit, Mrs. D. F. Harness.

Class 78—Best arranged basket of flowers in shades of pink: No entry.

Class 79—Best arranged basket of flowers in shades of lavender and blue: First, Mrs. Robert Morrison; second, Mrs. John Burnham.

Class 80—Best display of African marigolds: First, Mrs. C. M. Lutes; second, Mrs. Nellie A. Hind; award of merit, Mrs. Jennie Owens.

Class 81—Best display of French marigolds: No entry.

Class 81—Best display of single petunias: First, Mrs. E. B. Scripps Gardens; second, S. D. Erwine; award of merit, S. D. Erwine.

Class 82—Best display of double petunias: Special award, Miss E. B. Scripps Gardens.

Class 83—Best collection of perennials, not less than six varieties: Special award, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Thelen.

Class 84—Best collection of annuals, not less than six varieties: No entry.

Class 85—Best display of any other flower not otherwise classified: First, the Misses Berg; second, Mrs. R. D. Israel; award of merit, Margaret Roulit.

Class 86—Best exhibit of potted fibrous tall growing begonias. No entry.

Class 87—Best exhibit of potted fibrous low growing begonias. No entry.

Class 88—Best one specimen potted fibrous begonia: First, Mrs. R. D. Israel.

Class 89—Best collection of potted tuberous begonias: No entry.

Class 90—Best one specimen potted tuberous begonia: Special award, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Harwood.

Class 91—Best collection Rex begonias grown in pots or other receptacle: Special award, Mrs. R. W. Haynes.

Class 92—Best collection of ferns: No entry.

Class 93—Best decorative house plant: No entry.

Class 94—Best flowering vine (flowers and foliage): First, Miss E. Schnieder; second, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Thelen.

Class 95—Best collection of cut sprays, flowering trees or shrubs: First, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Thelen.

Class 96—Best collection coleus: First, Mrs. H. P. Palmer.

Class 97—Best new flower or plant not before exhibited: First, Mrs. Frank D. Waite; second, James W. Coffroth.

Class 98—Best exhibit of water lilies: No entry.

SECTION F—GENERAL

OPEN TO ALL COMPETITION

Class 99—Still life flower pictures in shadow

boxes: First, Miss Lydia Schwieder; second, Alice O'Neill; award of merit, Eleanor Carrol; special award, Mrs. J. C. Elliott King.

Class 100—Best arrangement of flowers in copper or brass container: First, Miss Mary Marston; second, Miss Lydia Schwieder; award of merit, Miss Lydia Schwieder; special award, Mrs. L. G. Randall.

Class 101—Best French bouquet: First, Mrs. G. H. Henricks; second, Miss Lydia Schwieder; award of merit, Margaret Anne Robinson.

Class 102—Best specimen Rex begonia, San Diego seedling, grown in pot or other receptacle: No entry.

Class 103—Best general exhibit of begonias grown in pots or boxes: First, Rosecroft Begonia Gardens; second, Mrs. H. P. Palmer; award of merit, Rose Froth; award of merit, A. Pisani.

Class 104—Best specimen maidenhair fern: Special award, Josephine Yock.

Class 105—Best specimen fern other than maidenhair: No entry.

Class 106—Best collection cut ferns, three leaves of kind: Special award, Miss Kate O. Sessions.

Class 107—Best fern hanging basket: Special award, Josephine Yock.

Class 108—Best hanging basket other than fern. First, Rose Troth; second, Josephine Yock.

Class 109—Best exhibit of summer flowering lilies: No entry.

Class 110—Best display of gladiolas: No entry.

Class 111—Best collection of fuchsias. First, Mrs. W. S. Thomas; second, Mr. Meadows; award of merit, G. H. Hinrichs.

Class 112—Best display of cacti: First, McCabe Cactus Gardens; second, Knickerbocker nursery.

Class 113—Best display of succulents: First, Knickerbocker nursery; second, McCabe Cactus Gardens.

Class 114—Best arranged rock garden: First, Fred H. Wylie.

Class 115—Best dish of growing succulents and cacti: First, Mrs. Dorothy Wylie; second, Mrs. Frank Mott.

Class 116—Best miniature garden: limit 18x24 inches: First, Mrs. Dorothy Wylie; second W. H. Hutchings; award of merit, Mrs. Sidney Mayer.

Class 117—Display of rock gardens never before shown. Special award, W. H. Hutchings.

SECTION G—PROFESSIONALS GENERAL

Class 118—Best collection of decorative plants and flowers, arranged for effect in space 100 square feet. First, Rosecourt Floral Co.; second, Walter Anderson.

Class 119—Best collection of 25 shrubs for garden use: No entry.

Class 120—Best three trees suitable for lawn. Special award, Miss K. O. Sessions.

Class 121—Best 10 vines: No entry.

Class 122—Best specimen sword fern: No entry.

Class 123—Best specimen fern other than sword fern: No entry.

Class 124—Best decorative plant for house. Special award, Knickerbocker nursery.

Class 125—Best new plant or flower not exhibited before. First, Miss Kate O. Sessions; second, Rose Troth; award of merit, Miss Kate O. Sessions; award of merit, Soledad Rock and Water

Gardens; award of merit, Josephine Yock; special award, Rockleigh Gardens, H. Lodge.

Class 126—Best collection of potted petunias. Special award, Rosecourt Floral Co.

Class 127—Best collection of zinnias.

Class 127—Best collection of zinnias. Award of merit, Marguerite Flower Shop.

Class 129—Best arranged basket of flowers. First, Marguerite Flower shop; second, Rosecourt Floral Co.; award of merit, Rosecourt Floral Co.

Class 130—Best arranged basket of gladiolas. Award of merit, Marguerite Flower shop.

Class 131—Best exhibit of summer flowering lilies: No entry.

Class 132—Best exhibit of water lilies. Special award, Mrs. W. S. Thomas.

Class 133—Best civic or service display of plants and flowers; quality and arrangement to be main points: No entry.

Class 134—Best exhibit of garden pottery (limit 20 pieces). No entry.

OUTSTANDING DISPLAY IN SHOW

San Diego Floral Association Silver Medal. First, Rosecroft Begonia gardens.

SPECIAL AWARDS

Exhibit of dahlias, Mr. and Mrs. Erskine J. Campbell.

Basket of lotus lilies, George Otto and son.

Rose exhibit, George Beech.

General display foliage plants, A. Pisani.

General display, Miss Kate O. Sessions.

Display of rock gardens, W. H. Hutchings.

Rock and water garden exhibit, Soledad Rock and Water gardens.

Display of dahlias, park department.

General display, park department.

Display of plants for naming contest, the Johnson Nursery, La Mesa.

FINANCIAL REPORT SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION FLOWER SHOW, AUGUST 20-21, 1932

RECEIPTS:

Admissions	\$341.54	
Donations toward shadow boxes	15.00	\$356.54

DISBURSEMENTS:

Rent for building	\$25.00	
Advertising and publicity	33.25	
Labor	25.75	
Shadow boxes	24.00	
Entry cards	8.00	
Awards (printing, ribbon and tubes)	25.25	
Trophies and engraving	82.52	
Judges	10.00	
Clerical work	5.25	
Material for tables	1.00	
Laundry	4.76	
Postage, mailing tubes (awards)	1.26	\$248.34
		<hr/>
		\$110.50

Respectfully submitted,

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION,

Mary A. Greer, President.

J. J. Bakkers, Treasurer.

A LITTLE GLIMPSE OF HEAVEN

I suppose every one's idea of Heaven is different, but to the flower lover and garden enthusiast it must be an ever increasing loveliness in the world of nature. The devotees of gardens and flowers had a glimpse of Heaven in the courtesy extended to them by Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Robinson of Pt. Loma, inviting them to visit their lath houses on Thursday, September 1st.

Entering through a little hallway one is confronted by a panorama of bloom, bewildering and awe-inspiring. Involuntarily each guest paused a breath-taking moment at the wonderful sight. Never before in all the twenty or more years of the Robinsons' lath houses have conditions been as perfect in every way as this year. The houses are so extensive that one can almost lose oneself in wandering through the paths. The landscaping, if one might call it that, is perfect. At every turn the bordered beds present new aspects of grouping and color. Easy chairs tempt one to linger amidst the beauty.

Blooming high up are begonias like trees. It's a far cry from the little, cherished pot of begonias on mother's wire flower stand of many years ago to these masses of color. The flower world has had to grow to keep pace with all world development. It is as if they said, "Let's surprise our people with something new." And so, under the skillful handling of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, the tiny seed, so small that a teaspoon will hold a million or more, brings forth great Rex begonia leaves with new and wonderful coloring on each leaf. Tuberous begonias that started with flowers the size of a button are now as large as chrysanthemums. And here comes from Mexico a new begonia, Martiana Gracilis, growing like a hollyhock. A bed of them looks like a battalion of soldiers, eyes front.

Flowers belong to families as people do, but with more divergence in likeness. The Robinsons furnish soil and water and shade, and, most of all, devoted care; but that unseen spirit in nature decides upon mixture of color and vagaries of form.

While the lath houses are ostensibly for begonias, there are hundreds of other flower families represented. Beds of Impatiens in many colors, hanging baskets full of blooming Achimenes—dozens of them and as many colors—baskets of glowing double nasturtiums, a hundred or more varieties of fuchsias; Michaelmas daisies run the gamut of color into pinks and purples; Caladiums galore—and these are only a few of the kinds of plants and flowers filling those lath houses.

There are books on floriculture in an outdoor library, where also is often served a cheerful cup of tea. The young daughters and their little friends had each chosen a table in the patio adjoining and decorated it with her own individuality. On one a toy pink-eyed rabbit peeked through the flower centerpiece (it must have been Margaret's). Here the girls served tea and dainty refreshments.

A hundred and fifty or more guests enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and their daughters, and as a final gesture were given pots of Caladium. Another red letter day in the Rosecroft Begonia Gardens has "promoted amity among garden folk" and given added encouragement.

MARCELLA ROLPH DARLING.

A NEWCOMER FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN

By John A. Armstrong

Even the most experienced world-travelers seldom find their way to the Balearic Islands, that small but interesting and romantic archipelago in the Mediterranean Sea off the Coast of Spain, but the U. S. Department of Agriculture has brought a little bit of the Balearic Islands into our own Pacific Coast gardens by introducing into this country a lovely Honeysuckle from those isolated Spanish shores. *Lonicera implexa* is the botanical name of this Honeysuckle, and, unlike most Honeysuckles, it does not climb but makes a good-sized, spreading, semi-reclining bush, with long arching canes which droop outward and downward to the ground, the entire plant not becoming more than three feet in height. It makes a lovely neat bank of foliage, either for a foreground planting or to cover over a rock, stump, or wall in the garden, and its most entrancing feature consists of the exceedingly fragrant flowers, which are borne almost continually during the spring and early summer. The bloom is about one and a half inches long, with a long pink tube, becoming a creamy white as it ages.

No Coddling Necessary

What I like about this new Honeysuckle is that it does not have to be nursed along and will grow rapidly and vigorously almost anywhere in California, in almost any type of soil. Of course, this is because the Balearic Islands have a climate very similar to that of California, and it seems to thrive vigorously anywhere in this state, with the possible exception of those locations where intense heat is experienced. It does not require a great deal of moisture for rainfall is scarce in its native home. Fragrant shrubs of this nature are more than welcome in our gardens and we are going to get a lot of pleasure from this Mediterranean immigrant.

A Flower That Is Worth a Little Trouble

The new Honeysuckle that is described above is a plant that can be planted out and can be more or less forgotten until it commands your attention and admiration with its lovely fragrant bloom, but there is another plant with extremely fragrant flowers which has been with us for years which is not quite so easily handled. This is the well-known Cape Jasmine or Gardenia, which came originally from Southern China, a warm region which is warm like California, but with considerably more rainfall and humidity. In some of the Southern states the Gardenia grows like a weed with very little care, because conditions in those states approximate those in its original home. In California, we have to nurse it along a little, but still under proper conditions we can have considerable success with Gardenias in our own gardens by observing the following precautions:

Here's How to Handle It

1. Plant out in the open, away from houses, walls, or other structures which will reflect the heat of the sun on the plants. Do not plant against the southern exposure of a house. In the interior valleys, where the summers are rather warm, partial shade will be beneficial.

2. Give plenty of water at frequent intervals. Overhead sprinkling is probably best.

3. Provide plenty of fertilizer. Any good commercial fertilizers give excellent results. Dried blood seems to be particularly good.

BIGNONIAS AND BAUHINIAS

Two plants have lately come into flower in San Diego that are both interesting, rare and good-looking. *Bignonia distictis* is an attractive vine with lavender tinted flowers in sprays at the ends of the branches. It is said to be very difficult to propagate and was introduced many years ago by Dr. F. Fenzi, a prominent horticulturist, located at Santa Barbara. It is an evergreen and a late summer bloomer. A native of tropical America. The color is not quite so choice as the *Bignonia violacea*.

The second, a vining shrub, is *Bauhinia Galpini*. Its brick red flowers in sprays are like a skeleton nasturtium flower and is a full bloomer. Propagated from seed it will be slowly introduced to our gardens. It was found in the Transvaal in 1896. Mr. Frank Strausser, Sunset Blvd. has a flowering plant.

Bauhinia Monandra is called the St. Thomas tree, abundant in Honolulu. It has large white flowers and it has bloomed in my garden for the past two years tho' quite a young plant.

Other *Bauhias* are: *B. Purpurescens*, quite common in San Diego and is commonly called the Orchid shrub. Its flowers along the branches are brilliant in color and abundant and without foliage when in flower. There is also a white flowering form.

B. Candicans (?) is quite a spreading small tree bearing white flowers. Several plants in Balboa Park are near the southwest corner of the old rose garden near Laurel street. A fine specimen is in the garden of Mr. William Clayton at Laurel and Sixth avenue.

K. O. SESSIONS.

Echinocactus Grusonii

Golden Cactus, is the apt common name applied to this species. I first saw it in Boyce Thompson Arboretum, Superior, Arizona. It is a depressed globe of golden colored spines, so transcendently beautiful, that I wonder why it is not found in all collections of Cactus of this Southland.

It is remarkable in more ways than one. First is the color, Golden. Second the concave top is covered with a felt, grey-white color, and apparently a half inch thick, the spines are so numerous that it is difficult to determine its thickness. Third, the flowers persist to the seed pod and, drying, are like unto a brush of stiff bristles. Fourth, marvelous as the statement may seem, it is a fact that when the small seed vessel is pulled from the plant, a tuft of cotton, an inch long comes with it. A boon for the girl who wants to powder her nose with a "powder puff" that is at once unique, and different from the store kind.

P. D. B.

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The California Garden

Editor
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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The San Diego Floral Association

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
P. O. Box 323 San Diego, Cal.

Main Office, San Diego, California

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Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

MONTHLY ADVERTISING RATES

One Page.....	\$15.00	Half Page.....	\$7.50
Quarter Page.....	3.75	Eighth Page.....	2.00

Advertising Copy should be in by the 1st of each Month

Subscription to Magazine, \$1.00 per year; Membership \$1.50 per year; Magazine and Membership combined \$2.00 per year.

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GARDEN TOURS FOR OLYMPIC VISITORS

The Floral Association has added to its laurels this Summer by offering a carefully planned program for entertaining visitors to the city. The idea originated with the thought that the Olympic Games in Los Angeles would attract to that city thousands of visitors, many of whom would visit San Diego after the games. Of these guests of the city a goodly number would welcome the opportunity for seeing some of our finest private gardens; and to make this easy, the Floral Association arranged for a solid week (August 15th to 22nd) of garden tours. Owners of our best gardens gladly opened their grounds to these visitors, free transportation was provided, and headquarters were opened at the U. S. Grant Hotel where strangers could make reservations, choosing those tours which seemed to them most attractive.

At ten o'clock each morning automobiles carried visitors to Balboa Park, the outstanding features of which were pointed out. After seeing the park, the visitors were taken to a few noteworthy gardens in the vicinity. For the afternoons, five different tours were arranged—to Mission Hills, Point Loma, Pacific Beach, Chula

Vista and Coronado. In each of these sections three or four lovely gardens, large and small, were carefully examined. Guides pointed out the rarer plants and explained the methods used in growing them; they also discussed San Diego's great horticultural advantages, and especially the enormous variety of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants which may be grown here successfully. Points of interest along the routes were indicated, and much information, other than horticultural, was given to our guests.

The visitors were enthusiastic over the beauties of the city and its gardens and over the hospitality of its citizens. None, I am sure, left without expressing the desire to return for a more extended visit. I do not know how many guests were taken on the tours. Many neglected to register and several made more than one tour. However, although there were not, probably, visitors from all the states, I do know that the country as a whole,—from Maine to Washington and from Louisiana to Minnesota—was well represented.

What was done this summer for the Olympic visitors could and should be done for a week every Spring, Summer and Fall. It costs little of time, labor or money, and serves better than anything else that I know to show garden-minded visitors what the possibilities of San Diego are. Santa Barbara has been offering such Garden Tours for years, and there is no reason why San Diego, under the leadership of the Floral Association, should not display her charms with as much pride.

WALTER S. MERRILL.

SEPTEMBER WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Dean Blake, Weather Bureau

This is the month when the probabilities of hot days are at the highest. Beginning about the middle of the month, warm, dry weather may be expected at any time. Meteorological records show that in the city one third of the days with temperatures above 90 occurred in September. However, as all high temperatures in San Diego are accompanied by extremely low relative humidity and a brisk circulation of the air, the weather during their prevalence is not enervating or debilitating.

Except for these visitations of hot, dry weather which occur on less than two days each September, the month is mild and pleasant, with cooler nights and somewhat lower day temperatures than are found in the two preceding months. The highest readings each day average around 73 degrees; the lowest readings around 61 degrees.

As the rainy season does not begin until November or even December some years, precipitation continues negligible. The fire hazard in the county is at its peak, and during periods of high barometer over the Plateau regions, when strong, desiccating winds prevail over the entire county, the humidity will remain at the danger point for several days at a time. Following the long, dry summer, the month is normally conducive to the quick ignition and rapid spreading of fires.

More clear days and nights may be expected, and the early morning cloudiness of the three preceding months has a tendency to become less frequent, particularly during the latter half of the month.

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THE SHOW

The 26th Annual Fall Flower Show has just passed with much satisfaction to the faithful working committees and our able President, Mrs. Mary Greer. The superb display of dahlias and other flowers from the gardens of homes showing in the amateur class was proof of the keen interest steadily growing in the cultivation of quality flowers throughout the city.

One of the joys of these semi-annual flower shows is the meeting of many friends who come to pay tribute and enjoy the beauty of the plants and flowers. They bring their love for flowers and gardens with them and go home enriched and encouraged for more work and beauty.

For the twenty-two amateur sections of dahlias all but six were filled, each with several entries in competition. First and second prizes and award of merit were the ribbons well scattered over the display. Three trophies were also awarded to amateurs for the best collection, the best arranged basket and the most artistic display in vase or bowl of dahlias.

The entries for professional growers of dahlias was very poorly represented, Mr. H. Lodge, Rosecourt Floral Co. and the Margareite Flower Shop the only winners. Balboa Park made a good showing of a great variety of dahlias and many were interesting seedlings. The outstanding display of dahlias was shown by Mr. and Mrs. Erskine J. Campbell, one flower of a kind, some fifty sorts. Some were their own seedlings. The size and quality of the flowers and their colors were exceptional and received an award of merit and it is doubtful if anything finer will have been shown at the Big Dahlia Show in Los Angeles, September 1st, and 2nd.

The Zinnias and Marigolds made a brilliant show of color and every section had entries in competition. First and second prize ribbons and awards of merit were abundant. The sweepstake prize, a bronze medal, was won by Mrs. W. G. Jump.

Only a few Asters were displayed for prizes. They appeared in the baskets for mixed flowers. The quality and artistic arrangement of baskets and vases of flowers was the best ever. Practice makes perfect and this feature is certainly very important, educational and practical for more artistic arrangements in the home.

The miniature rock gardens came out in good number and were very interesting—promising a feature of interest in all diminutive forms of plant life. The small growing succulents have been quite neglected in California, until the past two years and now the pleasure they are giving is well worth while. Seedling plants of Cacti or slow growth and a good feature in combination with the sedums, crassulas and sempervivums. The natural knots and burls from old trees when used as a foundation thus far produce the best setting for the miniature landscapes. When built up with rock much care and thought must be given the color, shape and size.

The display by nurseries included two new exhibitors. The Walter Anderson and Palm Croft Nurseries. The former had a fine banking of choice shrubs and decorative plants in a corner and A. Pissani likewise a similar group in a cor-

ner, both well presented. Palmcroft displayed a large number of begonias and decorative plants in pots and the quality was of the best.

Rose Court Floral Co. made a large and fine display. A real lesson for a lath house or patio arrangement. The variety of plants was large and quality fine. A group of all blooming lilies at one corner was the best ever exhibited. They received first prize and the others received awards of merit.

Miss Sessions made a general display of trees and shrubbery with interesting notes on most of the plants. The three trees—best for a lawn were the Montezuma Cypress, Chinese Evergreen Elm and Podocarpus elongatus (African Yew). Special award was given.

Mr. Fred W. Wylie built a moss covered rock wall of good size, decorated it with suitable small growing rock plants, flanking each side with good shrubbery. A small pool for fish and lilies at the base of the wall and the foreground paved with flat stone from the desert and at the right side a small natural rock bird pool. The whole a good idea for a small patio or out-door living room. This certainly was one of Mr. Wylie's best exhibits and received first prize.

The Soledad Rock and Water Garden nursery displayed a small pool with fish and water lilies and the surroundings of suitable foliage and very interesting and choice succulents. The display was so well planned that one might wish it moved to their own home garden. Such Rock Garden displays are fine lessons for every home owner and make those without a garden wish for one. San Diego county can certainly furnish a fine variety of rocks.

Balboa Park made a small and excellent exhibit of fine ferns and green house plants, with a pool and beautiful water lilies.

A superior Adiantum fern growing in a hollow log of a tree fern was given a special award. Shown by Miss Josephine Yock of Encinitas.

Twenty-seven varieties of cut ferns made an interesting display and received a special award to K. O. Sessions.

There were no displays of the popular gladiola but the fuchsias made the best showing ever made, proving the interesting value of this plant for the Summer and Fall blooms for shady sections and the lath house. Mrs. W. S. Thomas received 1st prize and Mr. Meadows 2nd.

The two excellent displays of succulents and Cacti all in separate pots and correctly labelled attracted much attention and gave forth much information. The McCabe Cacti received first and on succulents second. The Knickerbocker Nursery first for succulents and second for Cacti.

The cut flower vines were not numerous. A spray of the yellow Stigmaphyllon or Orchid vine received first prize.

The Still life shadow boxes were made a decided feature at this show. Twelve boxes were made for the display on a gray wall, they were all filled and were well observed by visitors. The boxes all but four seemed too small to give exhibitors a fair chance for pleasing effect and variety. This display can become an interesting feature at each show.

The number of exhibits for the class for new

flowers or plants never before exhibited was much larger than usual. First prize was for *Murra* exotica or orange shrub from Honolulu. Second prize for a double flowering, blue and white datura. A poor spray of *Bauhinia Galpini* was too young to show well its beauty and individuality.

The outstanding exhibit of the show, receiving the silver medal was the lath house and its contents by Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Robinson. The interior was arranged with an oval, central bed surrounded by a grassy path, the two sides of the lath house banked with a variety of begonias and decorative plants, hanging baskets on both sides. You viewed the display from the outside as each side was open above the 3-ft. enclosure.

The tuberos begonias were far superior to the Gold Medal display shown at the Royal Horticultural exhibit in London in 1925 both as to quality and greater variety and quantity. The fibrous begonias large plants in beautiful and abundant bloom; the hanging baskets of *Achimenes* in shades of lavender and in pure white were perfection; baskets of ferns, *Lloydii* begonias, royal gloxinias, varied and beautiful caladiums, gesnerias in brilliant colors, the pink hollyhock begonias in perfection, 18 inches tall. Beautiful foliage Rex begonias in many choice varieties. A very wonderful display of harmonious coloring and beautiful texture of the foliage. A splendid lesson in quality and beauty.

THE CORAL TREE

By FIDELLA G. WOODCOCK

Coralodendron, the coral tree of the West Indies is our most distinctive genus in the north end of west Balboa Park. Near the walk below Upas Street it shows an especially unique habit. Blooming in winter the flowers are large and handsome, hanging in long scarlet racemes among the irregular green leaves that fall before the flowers bloom in the rainy season.

Unlike species from other countries it has its flowers in winter. These are deep scarlet, of the pea family and have a butterfly shaped perianth—that is, the showy petals sit upon a receptacle as a butterfly light with banner and wings in evidence—in Latin *papilio*.

The calyx or cup that protects the inflorescence is not perfect in *Coralodendron*, it is bell-shaped and the calyx teeth do not appear.

While this Coral tree has a prickly trunk it is only a small tree and seldom grows to a height of more than thirty feet.

It is recorded that in early times of the Spanish possession the coral tree as an experiment was reinforced by hybridizing with the broad-topped coffee covers from Java, in order to protect the crops from the burning of the sun. The same process was used in South America on the coffee plantations protecting the men who worked in the intense heat and moisture under the shade of the more luxuriant trees.

It is said that many of the native trees have gone backward by this cross-breeding and are not true to type. The West Indian type of Coral tree is slender and scarcely branched. The East Indian introduced tree is of the budded type branching nearer the base with a leafy umbrage and inclined to go into states of reversion.

Ours is of this kind and shows some of the

features of *Erythrina indica* var. *picta* that has very fleshy leaves and white veins. Sometimes in drying and pressing I found in some of the veins while yet juvenile, marks or white lines. These veins come from the cross-breeding of the nurseries in order to produce heavier shade, showing *E. indica* features. They are very common in the tropical American countries where *Coralodendron* is native but the white fleshy lines are sports.

While there are ten species of Coral tree there is a number of variations beautiful and interesting to work out. *Erythrina* means red or coral tree and all of the trees have red flowers very similar in appearance but the leaves and trunks are often dissimilar.

The cultivation of the different coral trees depends greatly on finding the happy medium of the tropical world and working it up in our warm-houses.

The garden of Hugh Evans at Santa Monica contains the most handsome collection of Coral trees that I have ever seen and the most of them. I do not remember them by name and perhaps would not recognize them at once—ten or twenty new names are sometimes difficult to retain just by hearing them repeated. But seeing them induces a familiar liking for them and it is the contact with their wonderful richness that leads us to a better knowledge of them. We are consciously gaining and take pleasure in doing so when the mind is at work.

Like *Eugenia* and *Jacaranda* the South American *Erythrinas* bloom in the heat of summer. *Erythrina poeppigiana* called in Spanish *Bucare* is used for shading coffee and cacao in the West Indies. The flowers are cinnabar red and here again the calyx is so truncate as to appear obsolete. This is called sometimes *Erythrina umbrosa* probably originating in Peru.

It is believed by early botanists that many of the species originally were brought in ships from the Malay Peninsula to Peru and Chile, and from these ports distributed throughout the Tropics.

Another West Indian species of the Coral tree in San Diego is *Erythrina speciosa* similar in habit to *Erythrina Cristi-Galli* of the formal garden.

But the trunk is more tree-like and the leaves broad with long points like those of our black cottonwood. The tree at the Girl Scouts' headquarters has not bloomed but is of a more tender type than other species and has wall protection. The wall trees are generally hot-hous or glass-house plants in the north and do not grow very large. The flowers are brilliant scarlet, or orange.

The specific name *speciosa* is not uniformly used by authors, but the tree is of a prickly type. It is a native American Coral tree with a dark shade of purple red banded with scarlet. Mr. Murray of the Fine Arts Gallery has in his warm-house at his home in Ocean Beach this tree in flower and it is a handsome feature among the exotics that he is raising. Once called *Erythrina carnosa* the East Indian varieties were introduced among the natives of the American Tropics because of their very fleshy, luxuriant leaves that hang on the trees often like drapery, making desirable protective cover for cacao and coffee while germinating or juvenile. These varieties are numerous among horticultural forms although we have few Coral trees.

LA ROSA DE CASTILLA

By Ruth R. Nelson
(CONTINUED FROM AUGUST)

Following the formal betrothal and during the necessary time taken to assemble the cargo of foodstuffs, which had to be brought to the port from the various missions, Resánov and Concha had only a few stolen words together, although the Chamberlain in those days was literally lord and master at the Presidio. Finally a long-delayed Indian dance and bull-bear fight was arranged at the Mission, and Father Arbella quietly made opportunity for the lovers to steal away for a few moments together.

"Resánov felt that he was seeing the girl for the first time in the full splendor of her proud beauty. She wore a large mantilla of white Spanish lace. In the fashion of the day it rose at the back almost from the hem of her gown to descend in a point, over the high comb, to her eyes. The two points of the width were gathered at her breast, defining the outlines of her superb figure, and fastened with one large Castilian rose surrounded by its mass of tiny sharp buds and dull green leaves. As the familiar scent assailed Resánov's nostrils they tingled and expanded . . . her new loveliness in the soft mantilla, the pink of the roses reflected in her throat, the provocative curl of her mouth, sent the blood to his head . . .

"But such happiness seems too great for this life . . .

"He remembered how often he had been close to death; he knew that during the greater part of the next two years he should see the glimmer of the scythe oftener yet. For a moment it seemed to him that he felt the dark waters rise in his soul . . . But the blood ran strong and warm in his veins . . . he smiled as he kissed her." And as further proof of his love, within a few days he confided to Concha that he regarded California as an absolutely necessary field of supplies for his colonies.

"It is the destiny of this charming Arcadia to disappear. And did Russia forego an opportunity to appropriate a domain that offers her literally everything except civilization, she would be unworthy of her place among the nations. My enemies have sought to persuade three sovereigns that I am visionary, but . . . I know my powers! I tingle with the knowledge of my ability to carry to a conclusion every plan I have thought worth holding . . . I swear to you that death alone—and I believe nothing is farther aloof—shall prevent my giving this country to Russia before five years have passed . . .

"It may be that I shall not come back. But I wish to take with me your promise that, if I have not returned at the end of two years, or you have received no reason for my detention, you will believe that I am dead. There would be but one insupportable drop in the bitterness of death, the doubt of your faith in my word and my love."

"She shivered violently . . . "I sometimes think I should like to be a nun . . . Not a cloistered nun, for that is but a selfish life. But to teach, to do good, to forget myself. That after all may be the secret of happiness."

"The Commandante, his family and guests stood on the hill above the fort, cheering, waving sombreros and handkerchiefs. Wind and tide carried the *Juno* rapidly out the straits. Resánov

dropped the cocked hat he had been waving and raised his field glass. Concha, as ever, stood a little apart. As the ship grew smaller and the Company turned toward the Presidio she advanced to the edge of the bluff. The wind lifted her loosened mantilla billowing it out on one side, as she stood with her hands pressed against her heart."

It was to be Resánov's final memory of her; that and the ineffable remembrance of rose purity and fragrance which he ever associated with her.

Then back to the north and the snow peaks overshadowing the pathetic settlement at Sitka . . . a salvo of artillery to announce the ship's arrival . . . bells pealing, the Russians crowding to kneel and kiss the hands of Resánov in their hysterical gratitude for food. Consultations with his Chief Manager.

"We shall have California yet!" cried the latter. "Absorption or the bayonet. It matters little. Ten years from now we shall have a line of settlements as far south as San Diego."

Weeks of unavoidable delays while another ship was made ready. His final arrival at Okhotsk, from whence his departure, though capably arranged for him, could not take place until the second week of October. The slight touch of fever which had returned while he was in Sitka, was forgotten while he galloped over the ugly country during the first crisp days of the long journey. "Splashing through bogs and streams, fording rivers without ferries, camping at night in forests so dense the cold never escaped their embrace, muffled to the eyes in furs, past valleys chilled with eternal ice fields, seeing nothing but reindeer for hours together . . ."

But on the eighth day the rains began, steady mist, then torrents. Resánov cursed the inconvenience. Then the rapid swollen current where his horse lost footing, followed by nine more hours in the saddle, soaked to the skin in this freezing weather. A hut then, and a fire. But he rode on the next day in a burning fever. Upon the insistence of his man, Jón, the medicine chest had been opened, but Resánov fell from his horse, unconscious, before the day was ended. Followed several days at a miserable Yakhut hut ere the difficult journey could be continued. Thirty-three days, instead of the expected twenty-two elapsed before Resánov reached Yakutsk. There he received medical attention, but his slow convalescence required eight weeks.

The second stage of the journey, from Yakutsk to Irkutsk, some 1,550 miles, Resánov consented to make by sledge, and during the first few days the intense cold so invigorated him that he believed himself fully recovered; and again displayed his old ardor of desire to reach St. Petersburg. He was now crossing the most difficult part of Siberia, and in the open sledge was often exposed to the full violence of the Siberian winter. Several times he was forced to remain two nights at a station. And more than five weeks passed before Resánov drew rein and "looked down upon the city of Irkutsk with its pleasant squares and great stone buildings beside a shining river, the gilded domes and crosses of its thirty churches and convents glittering in the sun. The whole picture beckoned to the delirious brain of the traveler like some mirage of the desert."

For three weeks Resánov lay in the palace of the Governor. But even yet his iron will had not

been consumed by the fiery furnace of his body. He rallied, and insisted upon continuing his journey before the melting snows of March should make the way even rougher. "Preparations for departure lent Rezánov a fictitious energy. Until now he had fought depression and despair in all his conscious moments, never admitting that the devastation in his body was mortal.

"With but a remnant of his former superb strength, and emaciated beyond recognition . . . he stood up in his sledge to acknowledge the God-speed of the people of Irkutsk, assembled in the square before the palace of the Governor. All his life he had excited interest wherever he went, but never to such a degree as on that last journey when he made his desperate fight for life and happiness."

At Krasnoiarsk, the bustling little capital of Siberia, Rezánov was told that he must die. His mind, however, was clear even in those last moments. "No doubt his great schemes would die with him . . . If he had not been beyond humor, he would have smiled at the idea that, in the face of all eternity, it mattered what nation on one little planet eventually possessed a fragment called California. To him that fair land was empty and purposeless save for one figure . . . During these last months of illness and isolation he had been less lonely than at any time in his life, save during those few weeks in California, for he had lived incessantly with her in spirit; and in that subtle imaginative communion had felt that her response was far more vital and enduring than dwelt in the capacity of most women . . . In those long reveries at the head of his forlorn caravan, or in the desolate months of convalescence, he arrived at an absolute understanding . . . that theirs was one of the few immortal loves that reveal the rarely sounded deeps of the soul while in its frail tenement on earth; and he harbored not a doubt that their love was stronger than mortality and that their ultimate union was decreed."

"His eyes wandered from the bright cross above the little cemetery where he was to lie, and contracted with an expression of wonder. Where had Jón found Castilian roses in this barren land? . . . he raised his head, his keen searching gaze noting every detail of the room. His eyes expanded, his nostrils quivered. And as he sank down in the embrace of that final delusion, his spirit flared high before a vision of eternal and unthinkable happiness."

From the notes of Winifred Davidson, who is patiently following the dimming trail of "this lost old rose", we discover that the Rose of Castile still blooms in one or two ancient gardens at Old Town, and another profusely blooming bush of this fragrant old favorite is owned by Mrs. E. L. Mallory at Lakeside. Her own bush has never bloomed, and must still prove itself to be the desired La Rosa de Castilla rather than a specimen of the wildling, *Rosa californica*, which excited the interest of Fathers Junipera Serra and Juan Crespi in 1769.

And why did this much-loved rose disappear? "Well, when the old friends were all gone, the old houses all empty, why should the Rose of Castile linger on?"

Yet even today we like to believe that, amongst the many "improved varieties" which California's rose specialists offer us, those few which faintly

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"smell sweet" may belong on the family rose-tree which mothered the chief favorite of all the old-time gardens.

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THE GARDEN

By Walter Birch

To continue our instructions for planting of seeds in the flower garden during August and September, all seeds mentioned for planting during August are equally good for planting this month, with the addition of the following:

Agathea Coelestis, a very pretty blue flower with yellow center, perennial, fine for cutting. Perennial Asters also are good.

Bellis Perennis or English Daisy, very easy to grow and producing pretty white and pink flowers.

Canterbury Bells, beautiful biennials growing from two to three feet high, flowers of blue, pink and white coming in spring and summer.

Fox Glove, handsome flowers growing four to five feet, colors cream, rose, red, etc., with beautiful throat markings, spots and blotches of purple, maroon and other colors.

Forget-Me-Not Alpestris, plant in moist shady location.

Gaillardia Grandiflora, a splendid type of this

valuable and easily grown perennial, bearing flowers of large size the greater part of the year.

Geum, Mrs. Bradshaw, red, and Lady Stratheaden, yellow, valuable perennials one and a half to two feet high.

Hollyhocks, Chater's Double is one of the best strains, colors of pink, red, yellow, etc., growing six feet tall and taking our thoughts back to the old home. The plants are subject to rust and need spraying with Bordeaux, particularly on the under side of the leaves and when the plants are young.

Pentstemon Gloxinoides, perennial, two to three feet, shades of white, pink, red and purple, beautifully spotted and marked, easy to grow.

Primula Obconica and Malacoides, sow at once. Schizanthus, two to three feet; pretty annuals. Viola, colors, violet, pink, yellow and bi-color, like dainty pansies; fine for beds and borders.

Candytuft, old-fashioned free flowering annuals, much improved in size and coloring during the last few years, about one foot high; colors rose, crimson, white, lavender.

Centaurea, Cyanus or Blue Corn Flower, also Royal Sweet Sultan, Suavolens, yellow, Amaranth Red, deep lavender and other colors; all fine for cutting.

Clarkia Elegans, free flowering and easy to grow, annual two to four feet high; Brilliant Pink is one of the best.

Early bulbs should now go in the ground; Calla Lillies, for shady locations, make a handsome showing with their fine foliage and large white flowers.

Watsonias are also attractive and easily raised; plant about four inches apart and two or three inches deep; they come in many beautiful colors.

Tritonias, a beautiful salmon pink; do not miss some of these.

Ranunculus and Anemones, particularly the former, are very popular for spring and early summer blooming, and have many beautiful shades of color. They both call for much the same treatment. Set the bulbs a few inches apart, covering to a depth of three or four inches, using a little bone meal in the soil. Ranunculus should be planted with the claws down and Anemones with the pointed ends downward. They both like easily worked, well drained soil and do not need a great deal of moisture. Anemones come in colors of red, pink, blue, white, etc., and Ranunculus red, pink, buff, yellow, orange, bronze, etc.

German or Bearded Iris, in truly wonderful shades and colorings; we have several dozen varieties and now is a good time to plant.

Juniperus Cedrus

A native of the Canary Islands, the specimen growing in the Wernigk Botanic garden is a thing of beauty. The foliage, unlike any other of the tribe that I know anything about is soft to the touch, instead of harsh. It is of a light color, and very dense. The books tell us that its height is 12 feet; the trunk 3 feet diameter. The specimen under discussion is now ten feet high, the trunk not yet a foot in diameter. The outline of the little tree is columnar, instead of pyramidal. Its growth and development is studied with the keenest interest. It fits perfectly into the scheme of gardening as I practice it.

P. D. B.

CALIFORNIA, THE GARDEN-PARADISE OF THE UNION

(CONTINUED FROM AUGUST)

Lomatia fraxinifolia F. Muell. Another Australian Protead becoming a small tree. The white flowers appear in racemes 6 to 8 inches long. Likes light soil.

Lonicera implexa Ait. A honeysuckle similar to the well-known *Lonicera periclymenum*, but standing more sun and needing less water. Evergreen flowers yellow.

Lonicera similis var. *delavayi* Dehd. Related to the common *Lonicera japonica*, this new variety has white flowers.

Melaleuca nodosa Smith. While not new, this bottlebrush is quite distinct and on account of its numerous yellow flower-heads well worth growing. Height 4 to 6 feet. Sun. Needs little water.

**Mitraria Coccinea* Cav. One of the few Gesneriaceaus Shrubs hardy in the open. Coming from Southern Chile, this likes moisture and shade. Height 3 to 4 feet, of weak habit. Flowers bright scarlet.

Myrsine africana. Dense low evergreen shrub, 2 to 4 feet tall. The pistillate plant makes small blue berries. Will grow in any good soil, even in sun, and its water requirements have yet to be determined.

Myrsine salicina Heward. Another New Zealander requiring the same treatment as all others, i. e. moisture, partial shade and light soil. The pistillate plant makes masses of dark, purplish berries, but it is worth growing even for its foliage alone. Height 6 to 15 feet, of erect habit.

Myrtus bullata Poepp. In New Zealand this is said to reach a height of 25 feet. Easily the queerest Myrtle of our gardens, the bronzy, strongly bullate leaves are quite interesting, if not showy. Likes moisture, light soil, and partial shade.

Oxylobium callistachys Benth. Another Australian Pea-shrub. Height 5 to 10 feet. Likes sun, will get along with little water, but does better with more. The terminal flower-spikes are orange-yellow and quite showy, making up for the somewhat weedy appearance of the plant.

Parrotia jaquemontiana Decne. A small tree of the witch hazel family, becoming to 20 feet tall, this is remarkable on account of the striking col-

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oration assumed by its foliage in some places and seasons. Needs moisture and good soil.

**Pentapterygium serpens* Klotzsch. An epiphyte of the Ericaceae with striking flowers. Needs moisture, shade and acid soil, as moss and peat. The unique shape and color of the flowers make this a desirable acquisition.

Phillyrea decora Boiss and Bal. An evergreen olive from West Asia, with leaves 3 to 4 inches long. Height to 10 feet. Fruits purplish-black, to ½ inch long. Will stand sun and drought.

Pittosporum tenuifolium var. *variegatum* H. A really beautiful form of our common Pittosporum.

Podalyrea servicea. A pea-fl'd. shrub from the Cape of Good Hope. Silvery leaves, rosy blossoms.

Podocarpus andina Poepp. An unusual Chilean conifer in its native home becoming to 20 feet tall. Likes moisture. May be worth growing for its ornamental foliage.

**Prostantheria lasianthos*. Labill. From Tasmania comes this, perhaps the tallest growing plant of the mint family. It is an evergreen shrub of 6 to 15 feet, producing masses of nearly white flowers; will grow in the sun if watered, but seems to prefer some shade.

Protea. The genus that gives the name to this most interesting family, so highly developed in South Africa and Australia. All Proteas like soil, not too dry, and free from Alkali. The flowers are aggregated in terminal heads subtended by an involucre causing a distinct resemblance to an artichoke. The South American name of some species is Honey-pot, from the abundant honey secreted. They are easily spoilt by cutting the flowers, as the old wood does not readily sprout again.

Protea compacta R. Pr. The bright pink inner bracts make this perhaps the most showy species grown here. Has flowered in Golden Gate Park. Height 3 to 4 feet.

Protea lacticolor. Salisb. Height to 10 feet; flowers white.

Potea lanceolata E. Mey. Height to 6 feet.

Protea lanceolata var. *glauca*.

Protea mundii Klotzsch. This has just flowered in the Park, when 2 years of age and less than 2 feet tall. Flowers large, pink.

Protea scolymocephala Reichard. The name means "A head like an artichoke." The flowers are small, the leaves narrow, and the plant will flower when quite small.

Protea susannae Phillips. This has flowered, and is well worth growing if success is attainable. The bracts are bluish-pink, as implied by the name. Height 3 to 4 feet.

Salix magnifica. A remarkable willow from West China, with large leaves to 8 inches long, erect catkins, and reaching a height of 20 feet in its native home. No one would take this for a willow unless in flower or fruit.

Skimmia japonica Thunbg. A Japanese shrub to 5 feet tall, belongs to the same family as the orange, and produces masses of bright coral-

red berries. Partial shade and moisture are indicated. If the plant fails to fruit, another of the opposite sex may be required.

Stauntonia hexaphylla Decn. A strong growing, evergreen vine related to and resembling the common Akebia. From Japan, with fragrant, whitish flowers and red fruits to 4 inches long.

Ternstroemia japonica Thunbg. An evergreen shrub to 10 feet tall from Japan, is related to the Camellia, but has insignificant flowers. Worth growing for the often brilliantly colored foliage. Should appreciate moisture.

Thysanotus multiflorus R. Br. An Australian Lily with delicately fringed blue perianth-segments. Originally sent out as *T. dichotomus*, but has since flowered and must take the above name. Height about 1 foot, nothing is known of its requirements.

**Tricuspidaria lanceolata* Miq. A Chilean shrub or small tree, with us so far not over 4 feet tall. If cultivation should prove successful this might well become one of our finest flowering shrubs. The handsome, glossy leaves admirably set off the brilliant scarlet blossoms whose shape is best described as that of a Japanese Temple bell, or an urn; they are about 1 inch long and droop gracefully. The plant flowers when quite small, even in pots, likes light, humus soil, plenty of water, which may have to be free from alkali, and prefers shade. Really a gem of the first water.

Tristania laurina R. Br. Another Australian Myrtle closely related to Eucalyptus, distinguished from the latter by having petals. Differs from the common, *Tristania conferta* in narrower leaves and yellow flowers. Native in Queensland and New South Wales. Should do well in sun and need little water.

Veronica gigantea Cockayne. Serve to form the forests in the remote Chatham Islands, where it attains 30 feet in height, making it a truly gigantic *Veronica* or *Speedwell*. Like all of the group, this species also dislikes drought.

Viburnum cinnamomifolium. Rohd. A new *Viburnum* from West China, this is related to the common *Laurustinus* and may thrive anywhere that does.

Vitex lucens T. Kirk. An evergreen species of the genus containing *V. agnus-castus*, the chastetree. In New Zealand it reaches a height of 50 feet, yields a useful, hard wood. Here it should become a useful ornamental, not only on account of its large, glossy compound leaves, but also on account of the large red flowers that are followed by masses of red fruits nearly 1 inch long. It belongs to the Mahogany family and probably needs moisture and some shade. Young plants stand very little frost.

Widdringtonia cupressoides. Endl. South Africa. A conifer related to cypress and becoming a small tree to 12 feet tall. Probably more curious than beautiful. ERIC WALTHER.

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